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pected to receive most of the money from Saudi Arabia.

[From the New York Times, July 11, 1975]
HUSSEIN SAYS JORDAN WILL PROTECT SYRIA
(By Juan de Onis)

BEIRUT, LEBANON, July 10.—King Hussein of Jordan said today that we was buying sophisticated American weapons for his armed forces to defend Syria against any flanking attack by Israel through Jordanian territory.

In an interview published here by Al Hawadess, the most widely circulated weekly magazine in the Arab world, King Hussein also hinted that he might allow Palestinian guerrillas to pass through Jordan to the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River if they did not return to Jordan as a sanctuary.

King Hussein appeared to be seeking to restore his position in the Arab world by presenting Jordan as a bastion against Israel and a supporter of Palestinian aspirations to recover their homeland.

RECONCILIATION REPORTED

The interview coincided with a front-page article in a pro-Palestinian newspaper, Al Moharrer, reporting that Syrian mediation had produced a reconciliation formula between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

According to this report, which was partly confirmed by Arab diplomatic sources, the guerrillas would be allowed to establish bases near Irbid, Salt and the Jordan River Valley "provided they do not carry out any activity against Israel."

The report said the guerrillas would be under the command of the Palestine Liberation Army, which has a unit of about 5,000 men stationed in Jordan under the command of the Jordanian Army. It has been inactive against Israel.

The Al Moharrer report implied that the Palestinian guerrillas would be permitted into Jordan under tight control as a purely defensive force, to act in coordination with the Jordanian military against any Israeli attack.

King Hussein gave a different interpretation, however, to what Palestinian guerrilla activity could be. He said:

"The point of difference between us and the P.L.O. lies in the concept of revolutionary action. We believe that the revolution should be within occupied territory. But for them to enter, carry out operations and then return would bring dangers, the most important of which is allowing Israel to choose the time and place for the battle. If, however, they want to enter [occupied areas] and stay, there is something no one rejects or wants to stop.

BUYING MODERN WEAPONS

King Hussein said that his armed forces were being modernized, largely with United States equipment. He referred to a purchase of a United States made Hawk missile system to provide air defense, and the acquisition of 60 F-5 jet fighters equipped with missiles.

King Hussein said he was also buying helicopter troop carriers and was increasing the mobility of his armored forces. A new Middle East war, he said, would not be one of trenches but of mobility.

King Hussein, who has developed close contacts lately with President Hafez al Assad of Syria, said that in a new war Israel might try to encircle Syria by a thrust to the east through northern Jordan.

He also said the Israelis might try to reach the Moslem holy cities of Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia to use them for bargaining over Jerusalem. Arab oil fields in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait might also be a target, he said.

Any such attacks, which would have to pass through Jordan, would be met with "a quick, firm and strong retaliation" by the Jordanian armed forces, the King said.

THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' POLITICAL ACTIVITIES ACT OF 1975

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, 1975, the Subcommittee on Employee Political Rights and Intergovernmental Programs favorably reported a "clean" bill to the full Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. This bill restores to Federal civilian and Postal Service employees their rights to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the Nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes. It prohibits the misuse of authority, coercion, and illegal use of funds; political activity while on duty; and establishes an independent Board to adjudicate violations of the law.

This bill is an outgrowth of H.R. 3000, the Federal Employees' Political Activities Act of 1975, which I was privileged to cosponsor with 64 of my colleagues. The bill incorporates many of the recommendations made by the 105 witnesses, who testified before the subcommittee during 11 days of hearings in

Washington and six other cities across the Nation on the regulation of political activity of Federal civilian and postal employees. We have benefitted from their suggestions and, in my judgment, the legislative process has been enriched.

The significant difference between H.R. 3000 and the subcommittee bill is that H.R. 3000 listed permissible political activities. The subcommittee bill, however, permits all activities except those involuntary activities which tend to erode the merit system and to operate against compelling public interest. It also establishes a strong mechanism for the administration of the law.

The major provisions of the subcommittee bill, which I have the honor of introducing today, with the cosponsorship of Mrs. SPELLMAN, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. WILSON, Mr. HARRIS, and Mrs. SCHROEDER follows:

States that federal employees are encouraged to exercise their right of voluntary political participation.

Prohibits the use of official authority, influence, or coercion with the right to vote, not to vote or to otherwise engage in political activity.

Prohibits use of funds to influence votes; solicitation of political contributions by superior officials; and making political contributions in government rooms or buildings.

Prohibits political activity while on duty, in federal buildings, or in uniform.

Provides leave for candidates for elective office.

Establishes an independent Board on Political Activities of Government Personnel whose function is to hear and adjudicate alleged violations of law.

Authorizes the Civil Service Commission to investigate alleged violations of law and provides for subpoena authority, due process, and judicial review of adverse decisions.

Subject violators of law to removal, suspension or lesser penalties at the discretion of the Board.

Requires that the Civil Service Commission conduct a program for informing federal employees of their rights of political participation and report annually to the Congress on its implementation.

Mr. SPEAKER, this bill is a milestone in realizing full and complete political suffrage for Federal employees.

In order that my colleagues may fully understand the differences between existing law and the subcommittee bill, I offer the following comparison of the provisions of existing law and the subcommittee bill:

THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' POLITICAL ACTIVITIES ACT OF 1975—A FUNCTIONAL COMPARISON OF EXISTING LAW AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE BILL

POLICY AND PURPOSE

An Act to prevent "pernicious political activities" by federal employees.

States that it is the policy of the Congress that federal civilian and postal employees be encouraged to exercise their rights to voluntary political participation. Sec. 7321.

COVERAGE

All employees in federal executive departments and certain other competitive employees are covered by the Hatch Act.

All employees in federal executive agencies, the government of the District of Columbia, the competitive service, and the postal service, including the President and Vice President are covered by the bill. Sec. 7322.

PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES

The right to vote, non-partisan political activities and other inactive political activities under regulations prescribed by the Commission.

The right to participate voluntarily in those political activities which are not expressly prohibited by law. Sec. 7321.

THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' POLITICAL ACTIVITIES ACT OF 1975—A FUNCTIONAL COMPARISON OF EXISTING LAW AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE BILL—CON

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

Prohibits the "use of official authority or influence to coerce" another person, to make a political contribution, or to take an active part in political management or campaigns. Prohibitions are subject to the regulations of the Commission.

Prohibits involuntary political activity. Specifically the use of official authority with right to vote or otherwise engage in political activity. Sec. 7323; use of funds to influence votes; contributions to supervisors or in government buildings. Sec. 7324; and political activity on duty, in government buildings, or in uniform. Sec. 7325.

ELECTIVE OFFICE

Prohibits candidacy for elective office, except in designated federal impacted areas, non-partisan elections, or under conditions prescribed by the Commission.

No prohibition. Provides leave for employees to seek elective office. Sec. 7326.

ADMINISTRATION

Civil Service Commission is responsible for investigative, adjudicating and imposing penalties for all alleged violations of the law.

Civil Service Commission is responsible for the investigation of alleged violations of law. Sec. 7328. An independent Board is established with the functions of adjudicating and imposing penalties for violations of the law. Sec. 7327.

ENFORCEMENT

Commission lacks subpoena authority. Employees do not have the right of judicial review. Enforcement procedure is not established by statute.

Commission is provided with subpoena authority. Employees have the right of judicial review of adverse decisions. Bill provides for investigatory and adjudicative procedures. Sec. 7328.

PENALTIES

Mandatory dismissal from employment for violators of the law, except that upon unanimous vote of the Commission, a penalty of thirty days' suspension may be imposed.

Subjects violators of the law to removal, suspension or lesser penalties at the discretion of the Board. All decisions by majority vote of the Board. Sec. 7329.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

None.

Provides employees with the right of judicial review of adverse decisions. Sec. 7328(f).

EDUCATION PROGRAM

None required by statute.

Requires that the Commission conduct a program informing federal employees of their rights to political participation and to report annually to the Congress on its implementation. Sec. 7330.

ANNUAL REPORTS

None.

Annual reports to the Congress required including investigations, funds expended results, and evaluation of the effectiveness of the investigation and educational programs. Sec. 7330.

STATEMENT BY HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS ON INTRODUCTION OF ON-SITE CONSULTATION AMENDMENT TO THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing an amendment to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide for a 3-year program of consultation and education to employers requesting these services from the Department of Labor. My single purpose is to strengthen OSHA by providing an additional program to encourage employers to voluntarily comply with safety and health standards established under the act.

This amendment will not weaken or diminish the vital enforcement provisions of OSHA, including first instance sanctions. My proposal separates the functions and personnel responsible for enforcement and consultative services. Further, funding of consultative manpower should not be at the expense of appropriations for compliance personnel. Accordingly, I am including a new authorization for consultation and education to insure that funds are not siphoned from enforcement programs to finance consultative services.

Congress cannot and must not deviate from its standing commitment to millions of American workers as stated in the occupational safety and health legislation:

To assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by authorizing enforcement of the standards developed under the act.

Since passage of OSHA in 1970, the Subcommittee on Manpower, Compensation, and Health and Safety has conducted extensive oversight hearings to determine the effectiveness of the legislation. In the 92d Congress, the committee held 6 days of hearings; in the 93d Congress, 16 days; and in this session, 5 days. We have gone into the field to listen to the suggestions of both workers and employers. We have heard from Members of Congress representing districts in all regions of the country. We have not shirked our oversight responsibilities.

In addition, the members of this subcommittee have engaged in debate during annual consideration of regular OSHA appropriations. In June, 1974, the house voted an appropriation of \$5 million for consultation to employers in States without operative State occupational safety and health plans. However, final passage of the 1974 appropriations bill occurred in December 1974, and the Labor Department initiated its rule-

making procedures in January 1975. Final rules were promulgated in May, after comments were received from many public parties, affected employers, and Members of Congress.

The preempted States have therefore had relatively little opportunity to enter into the current program negotiated on a 50-50 matching basis during fiscal year 1975. Thus, the House continued consultative services through a similar appropriation in the fiscal year 1976 bill passed June 25.

Mr. Speaker, I participated extensively in debate on the OSHA 1976 appropriations, and I listened intently to the suggestions of my colleagues. I pledged that, as chairman of the authorizing committee, I would come forward quickly with a proposal to assist the employer who desires to comply voluntarily with OSHA standards. I concur that voluntary compliance is essential to a successfully functioning OSHA program. In introducing this bill, I remain firmly committed to the first-instance sanctions provision in existing law as the fundamental incentive to employers' voluntary compliance prior to inspection.

However, I am further aware that many employers—particularly small business men and women—lack financial resources to retain private consultants to counsel applicability of OSHA